

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 12, 1902.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The Latter-day Saints are hereby re-
minded of the anniversary of the birth
of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was
born at Sharon, Windsor county, Ver-
mont, December 23rd, 1805. It is desir-
able that this important event be kept
in mind and duly commemorated. We
therefore suggest that Sunday, De-
cember 21, 1902, the nearest Sabbath to
the day we celebrate, be set apart for
memorial services in all the wards and
Stakes of Zion. The Presidencies of
Stakes, the Bishops of wards, and the
Sunday School authorities are re-
quested to take steps accordingly, that
the day may be observed with appro-
priate ceremonies.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

THE POINTS IN CONTROVERSY.

Germany's claims against Venezuela
arise in the neglect of that country to
pay bonds issued years ago and held by
German capitalists, who advanced the
money needed for the purpose of rail-
road building. The entire amount is
estimated at about \$2,000,000.

The claims of Great Britain are of
another nature. They relate to damages
claimed by British subjects whose prop-
erty and property, it is said, were un-
lawfully seized by the Venezuelan gov-
ernment. August 1, 1901. These
persons were residents of the island of
Patos, and when the British govern-
ment called Venezuela to account, the
reply was a renewal of the claim that
the island belonged to Venezuela. A
diplomatic controversy was the result.

President Castro, when asked to set-
tle the claims replied, with some show
of reason, that the country could not
be expected to be in a condition to pay
large sums of money at a time when
it was emerging from a long and ex-
haustive revolution, but this logic is
considerably weakened by the fact that
France has secured some kind of satis-
factory arrangement with the country,
for the payment of still larger claims.
Similar arrangement might have been
made, one would think, with Great
Britain and Germany, to cover all
claims for money. The territorial dis-
pute, however, cannot be settled by the
turning over of a customs house to the
winner.

The island controversy might properly
be submitted to the court at The
Hague. Venezuela claims Patos because
of its proximity to the coast of Guiana,
lying within the three-mile limit. It
is argued that it is a tenet of interna-
tional law that a country commands
waters within a marine league of its
coast. England's claim is denied, be-
cause the island of Patos is more than
ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest
British possession. Further, it is urged,
at the treaty of March, 1845, "ex-
plicitly" confirms the title of Venezuela
over all the islands near her coast
which were under the dominion of
Spain in the initiative period of Ven-
ezuelan independence. In support of
this contention the Venezuelan authori-
ties produce a letter from the Spanish
minister of state in 1873 in which he
states that "royal sanction ever was
given to the concession allowed to have
been made to the Ayuntamiento of
Unkaid by the Ayuntamiento of Patos,
Verdes and Monas."

Great Britain, on the other hand,
claims that when she conquered the
island of Trinidad in 1797, sovereignty
over Patos was obtained and recog-
nized by the Madrid government; that
she has remained in the peaceful
possession of Great Britain for more
than a century, and that the official
map of Codazzi colors the island of
Patos as the same as Trinidad, indicat-
ing both belong to the same country.
To this last contention Venezuela
replies that the map of Codazzi
is as old as to make it impossible to
discuss the various colors. Venezu-
ela also produces other maps by the
same author, which place Patos as be-
longing to Venezuela.

These are the various points of con-
tention. They, clearly, ought to be
submitted to an impartial court of
arbitration. In the meantime the
readings of the allies in going to
warships and destroying her ships,
commencing hostilities without any
previous declaration of war, are most
unlucky. Venezuela ought to be en-
dowed with damages. The suggestion
that President Roosevelt approach Great
Britain and Germany with a proposi-
tion for arbitration, and that this coun-
try guarantee the payment of the
claims that may be found, is good
policy, but it is not what justifies
such a proposition. If they are
for trouble, and territory, there will
be no peace.

A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

The movement in support of the Post-
Check Currency system, which was be-
fore Congress at the last session, is
likely to be pressed upon the national
legislators during the present session.
It is a practical and economic measure
and has attracted very widespread at-
tention. It would simplify the method
of sending small sums of money by
mail, and be in the interest of the
masses of the people.

The Post Office department, however,
or more properly speaking, the Money
Order Bureau, is likely to oppose the
bill, not openly perhaps, but with quiet
influence so as to hinder and if possi-
ble prevent its passage. The change
would be fatal to the system managed
by that bureau, so it is natural that
the movement would not be regarded
with favor from that quarter.

It is generally supposed that the
money order business of the postal ser-
vice is profitable to the government.
This is a great mistake. The official
auditor showed in his report for 1899,
that the aggregate expenses of the sys-
tem exceeded the total revenues by
\$105,000 per annum. This was disputed.
A more rigid inquiry was instituted.
The item of salaries for money order
clerks was estimated at \$24,880. But
from a recent official report to the
House Committee on Post-Office and
Post-roads it was shown that,

"In addition to these clerks exclusi-
vely employed on money-order work there
are 388 assistant postmasters in second-
class post-offices, with salaries aggre-
gating \$97,709, and 1,132 clerks in charge
of sub-stations, with salaries amount-
ing to \$276,000, a total of 2,970 employ-
ees with aggregate salaries of \$1,247,700,
one-third of whose entire time, perhaps,
was devoted to the money-order ser-
vice. In addition to the above, there
were more than 1,000 clerks, with sal-
aries aggregating at least \$600,000, per-
forming dual service in post-offices,
practically dividing their time between
the money-order and the registry divi-
sions." Accepting these carefully pre-
pared figures from a perfectly reliable
source, which cannot be controverted by
another division in the same bureau,
our item for salaries of money-order
clerks should have been \$1,533,300, in-
stead of \$24,880. Allowing for a reason-
able increase during three years, it is
evident that the ascertainable loss on
money-order business should have been
fixed at over \$200,000 in 1899, instead of
\$105,000, as stated. It is greater rather
than less at this time, and many other
known but uncalculated expenses should
be added.

Seeing that the money order system
is a loss to the government, and the
Post-Check currency is likely to be self-
supporting and would greatly facilitate
the sending of money by mail, it is to
be hoped that the public benefit will be
secured by a sufficient number of the
people's representatives in Congress to
inaugurate the change, even though it
may not meet with favor by a large
number of United States postal em-
ployees.

OUR AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of the secretary
of agriculture shows the immense im-
portance of that industry to this coun-
try. In 1900, it is stated, the fixed
capital of agriculture was estimated at
\$20,000,000,000. There were more than
5,000,000 farms, comprising 341,000,000
acres, 415,000,000 acres of which were
improved land. On these farms dwelt
40,000,000 people, and of the 29,000,000
persons reported as engaged in "gain-
ful" occupation, 10,000,000 were em-
ployed in agricultural pursuits.

The work of the department is of a
very practical nature. For instance,
extensive studies of the fungi that are
supposed to cause the decay of railroad
ties, telegraph poles, etc., have been
conducted, and it is now believed that a
cheap method of protecting timbers
can be devised.

Another branch of investigation is
busy with plant diseases and the means
to combat them. One method is to find
immune plants. It is claimed that it
has been possible to make lands that
have been deserted because of the pre-
valence of disease fatal to cotton,
again bear crops, by planting resistant
strains of the plant.

It has been found that certain bac-
teria are fatal to plants and are there-
fore to be dreaded by the farmer, but
that there are bacteria that work con-
stantly in his interest. The bacteria
that gather nitrogen, making their
homes in the roots of leguminous
plants, are invaluable. The depart-
ment announces that a new, cheap, and
thoroughly satisfactory method of
growing and distributing these bacteria
has been perfected.

A work of great importance is that
which is embodied in a map, now under
preparation by the department. When
this map is completed it will show the
composition of the soils over the en-
tire area of the United States. By this
map it can be ascertained without
much expense, what special agricultur-
al enterprises can be undertaken in
the various sections of the country. It
will enable the department to advise
intelligently as to what new crops can
be safely tried in any given locality.

Surveys for this map were carried on
last year in 25 states and territories and
in Porto Rico. The territory covered
by the surveys thus far amounts to
14,475,720 acres.

Another important branch is the
Bureau of Forestry. This has given
employment to 162 men who have been
busy in 42 states and territories. The
bureau undoubtedly has a most im-
portant work to perform.

AN APOSTLE IN POLITICS.

The Washington (D. C.) Times does
not appear to agree with the assan-
sations of Hon. Reed Smoot, because he is
a candidate for the office of United States
senator from Utah, judging from the
following editorial in that paper, with
the above headline:

"We cannot think that enlightened
public opinion will encourage the agita-
tion begun in Utah to prescribe the
Hon. Reed Smoot's candidacy for a
seat in the United States Senate. Mr.
Smoot is an apostle of the Mormon
Church, and because of his religious be-
liefs and religious affiliations it is now
proposed to contest his eligibility to
represent his State at Washington. The
Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake City
has declared war on Apostle Smoot,
and is seeking aid to fight his election
by the Utah Legislature next January,
and to challenge the legality of his title
if elected."

man, the Hon. Brigham H. Roberts. To
the hurt of that outlook the popular
branch of Congress yielded its sounder
judgment, and by a dangerous exercise
of purely arbitrary power refused to
honor a certificate of election, on its
face both lawless and indefensible.

"But Mr. Roberts' credentials were
refused not because he was a member
of the Church of Latter-day Saints,
but because he was a polygamist. And
as a polygamist there is no doubt that
the House of Representatives could properly
and legitimately have expelled him after
recognizing his prima facie title to a seat.

"Against Mr. Smoot, however, no
charge of polygamy has been brought,
or, apparently, can be brought. The out-
cry raised against him finds its motive
not in offended morals, but in religious
prejudice. His claim to political prefer-
ment is to be outlawed, not because
of personal obliquity, but because of
doctrinal practices and doctrinal faith.

"Based on such grounds—and on such
grounds only—opposition to Apostle
Smoot's candidacy deserves no serious
support. He has the same right that
every other American citizen has to
seek and hold office. And it is rather
late in the day to set up the contention
that religious belief still constitutes a
bar to political privilege and political
preferment, even though such other de-
termining barriers as 'race, color, and
previous condition of servitude' have
been swept away.

"If Mr. Smoot can win an election in
the Utah Legislature, his title to a seat
in the Senate may be held to be reason-
ably sound. As an Apostle, however, he
has set in Congress without seriously
arranging the order of the universe.
And there is no good reason apparent
why a Mormon, as a Mormon, should
be disqualified from practicing the vir-
tues of patriotism or the arts of states-
manship."

A COMING WINTER.

It appears that the question whether
we are receding from, or approaching,
another glacial period, is now discussed
in the world of science. The supposi-
tion is that, in the same way as there
are seasons of the year, heat and cold
follow one another in regular periods,
so there are astronomical seasons of
summer and winter. But whether we
now are approaching such a winter
or receding from it, is the question.
Noted scientists will inquire into that
subject and find out, if possible, what
the facts are. In the meantime many
learned men hold that a longastronomi-
cal winter is approaching for the north-
ern hemisphere—a glacial period, such
as thousands of years ago covered the
northern part of the continents with
ice, just as Greenland still is covered
up. There is no reason to think for im-
mediate alarm on that account. It can-
not be less than 10,000 years since the
last astronomical winter, and it will
take thousands of years before we will
be in the middle of another such sea-
son. There is plenty of time to study
the situation and take such precautions
as may be found practical to save hu-
man life from destruction, even if the
rate of New York and Chicago should
be to be ground to powder under an-
nihilating icebergs.

FOR THE PURITY OF THE PRESS.

A bill has been introduced in Con-
gress, by request, closing the mails to
newspapers that contain pictures of
suicides or details of suicides. That bill
closes too little ground, though it may
be considered fair as far as it goes. It
ought to take in burglaries, train ro-
beries, murders and all crimes that find
a prominent place in yellow journals,
and in many that disclaim all title to
that designation.

The bill is well meant, but how
could it be enforced without censor-
ship? And censorship would not be
tolerated in this country. The best and
only way to cleanse the press from the
putrid reading matter that is sure to
spread corruption to all that comes in
contact with it, is for the public to
cultivate a taste for pure reading and
a dislike to all of an opposite character.
How this can be done is the important
question, but it is absolutely certain
that as long as the public has a crav-
ing for that which is horrible, no law
can stop the publication of horrible de-
tails of crime. Make the tree good, and
the fruit will be good.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of Meehan's
Monthly closes the career of that pub-
lication, which has been continued a
little over eleven years. It is a pity
the publication should be discontinued.
Its special aim has been to create a love
for the beauties of nature, and there
certainly is a great field for a mes-
senger of the country's and country-
sentiment, and at the same time to as-
sure the trusts that they are in no real
peril.

Mr. Roosevelt once more gives voice
to his familiar scorn for the "weak-
ling," and properly. But this long-
drawn message of his is weak, very
weak. He halts, he waffles, he com-
promises, he is as feeble as any man
must be who tries to win for himself
the support of the country's and country-
sentiment, and at the same time to as-
sure the trusts that they are in no real
peril.

Mr. Carnegie is back again and in the
very best of health. Now look out for a
deluge of libraries.

The Moros are again on the warpath.
For them it will be a path of glory that
leads but to the grave.

Judging by much of the evidence in-
troduced by the miners they expect to
raise their wages by harrowing tales.

It would have been cheaper and bet-
ter to have reformed the whole business
to The Hague tribunal.

"Misers are pocket editions of man-
kind," says the Chicago News' philo-
sopher. Yes, and with the emphasis
on pocket.

How does Mr. Cleveland like the do-
ings around Little Venice? Would he
have been content to have been merely
a looker on in Vienna?

Some of the English papers think the
United States should step in and coerce
Venezuela. Then they must think that
the measures Germany and England
are now taking are those of gentle per-
suasion.

"One hundred thousand school chil-
dren in Chicago are unable to tell the
difference between a rose and a violet,
and do not know even the names of
dandelions and buttercups. What a fine
public school system for the second
largest city in these United States!"
says a Boston paper. If the statement
be true, which is very doubtful, it is
not such a terrible thing after all. But
the Chicago school children know beans
when the bag is open even if they do
not live in Boston.

STILL TALKING OF THE MESSAGE.

The Philadelphia Press.
But though the speeches had taken
off the edge of curiosity, they have
not dulled the vigor and strength of the
message. It is thoroughly characteris-
tic in style, in tone, in ethics and in
purpose. It is, likewise, compact,
straightforward and sensible. The
President does not falter in his position
or in his doctrine, but he is temperate
and conservative. If anybody ex-
pected extreme utterance of radical
recommendation, he will be disappoint-
ed.

Boston Globe.
The message, as a whole, is a read-
able paper, but gives the impression
that for political reasons it was care-
fully revised and liberally blue-penciled
before it was sent to Congress.

Boston Herald.
The tone of the message is that of an
instructor, and this on all points—unlike
on those where no positive position is
taken, as well as on those in which
specific recommendations are made. On
some questions Mr. Roosevelt is simply
explicit in informing Congress as to
how it should act, and in the case of
those of the trusts and of the differ-
ences as regards labor and capital, he
lays down to Congress rules for ac-
tion and guidance in the spirit of the
pedagogue. This kind of work is hardly
congenial to the president. He is more
at home in stating his own views and
his proposed action than he is in afford-
ing instruction for the forming of opin-
ions and entering upon action on the
part of others.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The message, as a whole, is a quiet-
ing document. The opposition will be
able to criticize it for its merely gen-
eral character and will miss the mis-
take of making it too specific had been
committed. The warning schools of
power will find that the President fore-
casts the future with a boldness and
has succeeded in keeping himself in
line with the "plain people," without
jarring "the practical politicians" too
much.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.
It is not only an unusually in-
forming state paper, it is a most attractive
literary production, written in clear,
simple, scholarly English. It is full of
thoughtful statements and suggestions,
and should command the admiration
even of those of its readers who do not
agree with the views of its distin-
guished author, because of its admir-
able presentation of his views.

Boston Post.
President Roosevelt's second annual
message is strenuous only in its con-
servatism; it is intense only in its mod-
eration. The spirit of compromise per-
meates it. He faces the great questions
of the day with a bold recognition of
the fact that each of them has two
sides, that the evil may not be so very
bad and that what we think to be good
may be dangerous if fostered and un-
checked. And so he treads lightly and
speaks softly. There is no exam-
ple of direct and uncompromising deal-
ing with the issues that stir the public
mind most strongly.

New York Journal.
Mr. Roosevelt once more gives voice
to his familiar scorn for the "weak-
ling," and properly. But this long-
drawn message of his is weak, very
weak. He halts, he waffles, he com-
promises, he is as feeble as any man
must be who tries to win for himself
the support of the country's and country-
sentiment, and at the same time to as-
sure the trusts that they are in no real
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The December number of Meehan's
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senger of the country's and country-
sentiment, and at the same time to as-
sure the trusts that they are in no real
peril.

Mr. Carnegie is back again and in the
very best of health. Now look out for a
deluge of libraries.

The Moros are again on the warpath.
For them it will be a path of glory that
leads but to the grave.

Judging by much of the evidence in-
troduced by the miners they expect to
raise their wages by harrowing tales.

It would have been cheaper and bet-
ter to have reformed the whole business
to The Hague tribunal.

"Misers are pocket editions of man-
kind," says the Chicago News' philo-
sopher. Yes, and with the emphasis
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Davis
SHOE SPECIALS

For Saturday Buyers.

LADIES' AND MEN'S SHOES.

Stolid, stylish, up to date Shoes, up to \$3.00 values \$2.00

CHILD'S SHOES, 65c.

Nice plump Dongola stock, sizes 5 to 8, regular \$1.00 values 65c

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, 75c.

A good comfortable house slipper, all sizes, \$1.00 quality 75c

RUBBER BARGAINS.

Mens' sizes at 50c

Ladies' sizes at 35c

Misses' sizes at 30c

Child's sizes at 25c

The above are only a few sample of our Bargain room Specials.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE.

Primrose & Dockstader,
The Only True Exponents of Black-Face Comedy, and Their

BIG MINSTREL CO.
Management of Jas. H. Decker.

Prices: Parquette and Dress Circle \$1.00 \$0.75
First Circle75 .50
Family Circle50 .25
Gallery25 .10
Seats now ready.

GRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
PRICES: Night—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10.
Matinee—50c.

Tonight!
Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.
The Jolly, Jangling Comedy—

HUNTING 4 HAWKINS

NEXT ATTRACTION.
One night, Thursday, December 18th.
EUGENE COWLES CO.
Seats on sale Tuesday, December 16th.

Brush Up

Or rather "stock up" on brushes. We have an especially fine line for Christmas presents; come and see them.

Pine Hair Brushes 50c to \$5.00
Military Brushes \$2.00 to \$4.50
Clothes Brushes 1.00 to 4.00
Nail Brushes 10c to 1.00
Strong Combs 10c to 1.25

And if you own a brush and comb at all, you ought to have one of the new patent comb and Brush Cleaners. You need one and they only cost 60c.

Come in; maybe we have something else that would be just what you want for a Christmas gift.

Orchestra music at our store, Sat. Dec. 13th and 20th and Christmas Eve, Come in.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.,
Prescription Druggists,
Deseret News Bldg., Tel. 374

The Tavern,
RESTAURANT AND CAFE,
21 East First South.

A Rich Strike for Good Livers.
Try one of our Steaks.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

At this season of the year when coal bills are occupying such an important place in the household expenditure a bit of advice on the coal question would not be unreasonable—"that good coal."

BAMBERGER,
The Man on Meighn St.

Brokerage House of
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
Investment
STOCKS & BONDS
Bought and Sold.
Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities
36 Main St. Tel. 121.

The National Geographic Magazine for December opens with a discussion of "Volcanic Eruptions on Martinique and St. Vincent," by Israel C. Russell. "The Copyright of a Manuscript," "The Russian Royal Family," "A Cossack Band," "The Trans-Siberian Railway," and "The New Capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul." The events of the month are reviewed by Charles H. Dennis, and there are a number of brief articles and fine illustrations.—Current Encyclopedia Co., La Salle St., Chicago.

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60 W. 2nd St.

For Christmas

Good jewelry is like a coat-of-arms; it fixes the standing of its possessor.

It's the only thing you buy to wear that doesn't wear out. It is most suitable for holiday gifts because of its permanence, its beauty and its intrinsic worth. All of our Christmas purchases are in, and their display is a veritable panorama of prettiness.

You are welcome to look without buying. Select your presents line.

LYON & CO.,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.
141 Main St.

OSTEOPATHS,
414 BROADWAY BUILDING

LYON & CO.,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.
141 Main St.

Z. C. M. I.
The New Store.

The many extraordinary expressions of praise and admiration from the thousands of perfectly pleased people that visited our New Store during the opening last week, were indeed very gratifying.

SETTLED.
We are now settled in our new quarters and thoroughly prepared for the vast volume of business incident to this season of the year. Plenty of light, plenty of room, plenty of goods, and all displayed and priced to make shopping here a real pleasure.

Holiday Goods Now On Exhibition.

Shopping A Pleasure.
Every section of the great department has been recently replenished and fairly bristles with new, fresh, seasonable goods, and all displayed and priced to make shopping here a real pleasure.

Holiday Goods Now On Exhibition.

Brush Up

Or rather "stock up" on brushes. We have an especially fine line for Christmas presents; come and see them.

Pine Hair Brushes 50c to \$5.00
Military Brushes \$2.00 to \$4.50
Clothes Brushes 1.00 to 4.00
Nail Brushes 10c to 1.00
Strong Combs 10c to 1.25

And if you own a brush and comb at all, you ought to have one of the new patent comb and Brush Cleaners. You need one and they only cost 60c.

Come in; maybe we have something else that would be just what you want for a Christmas gift.

Orchestra music at our store, Sat. Dec. 13th and 20th and Christmas Eve, Come in.

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IT'S TOMORROW NIGHT

In Our Linen Department, Special from 7 to 9 o'clock.

12 Bolts Soft Finished HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, an excellent quality—58 inches wide—in pretty new patterns—will give good service—usual price 55c, for two hours tomorrow night—limit, 6 yards to a customer—at (per yard) **33c**

Another Cloak Department Snap for Saturday Night, 7 to 9 o'clock.

A Heavy Winter Petticoat for 45c.

This is a heavy denim flounced Petticoat, in black, with small hairline stripe, splendidly made, every seam strapped, very full, all lengths, 25 to 44, value 75c to \$1.00, Special Saturday night, (limit, two to a customer), each..... **45c**

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